

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE

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NO. 16

WILL USE NEGROES.

Contractors to Employ 5000 on Panama Canal.

William J. Oliver and Anson M. Bangs, the contractors who will possibly build the Panama canal, are waiting for the isthmian canal commission to take action on the proposition they presented Saturday to construct the canal for 6.75 per cent of the total cost. There seems to be no doubt that the canal commission will within a few days make the award. The proposal of the Oliver-Bangs combination is now being carefully scrutinized by T. P. Shonts, chairman of the commission, and Richard R. Rodgers, general counsel. When the conclusion is reached and the contract formally executed, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Bangs will set in motion the great machine which will build the canal. Mr. Oliver will go to the isthmus at once to superintend this work, the largest and most important ever given a contractor. The contractors will take over the whole plant owned by the government in Panama and will at once begin shipping additional materials to the isthmus. They must, in accordance with the terms of the contract, begin actual work within sixty days from the execution of the contract. Five thousand southern negroes will be taken to Panama by Mr. Oliver. The conditions in Panama are somewhat similar to those in some southern states, where Mr. Oliver has done much work, and he is doubtless more familiar with the methods of handling negro labor than any other contractor in the United States. As practically the whole working force in Panama is black—that is, the force actually behind the picks and shovels—Mr. Oliver perhaps will be well equipped. Mr. Oliver will take with him a great force of white steam shovel men, superintendents, foremen, subbosses and the like. These will come from the employees of the Oliver interests in the United States. They like Mr. Oliver, who will come from the south, where they have been working with negro labor, and it is declared that they will not find trouble in pushing the black man forward at a rapid pace in making the dirt fly.

Anti-Lobby Legislation.

The anti-lobbyists that are springing up in legislatures everywhere indicate a healthy and honorable revulsion from an abuse that is hoary with age, but discredited by honesty. Yet at best it is an imperfect remedy for legislative corruption. The death blow to the pernicious lobby must come from the presence of sterling integrity in the Legislature itself.

It is a melancholy fact, however, that the formal exclusion of lobbyists from the privileges of the House or Senate floor or from active presence about the State House is calculated to reach persons with worthy aims and not so much to reach the dangerous and corrupt agencies at which proposed legislation is really directed. In the main, the citizens who go openly to the Legislature and seek conferences with members are interested in legislation they believe to be meritorious and legislation that usually is meritorious. Such causes as temperance and criminalologic reform, railroad and labor legislation, sanitation and charitable institutions, ballot reform, and tax reform are urged upon members at the State House. The anti-reform and corruption enterprises usually work under cover. Their directive agents are at the leading hotels, or in clubs, or in offices where they arrange to meet the members they hope to influence. Often these deals are consummated not at Indianapolis at all, but at Chicago or elsewhere.

A definite and effective avenue of approach to the Legislature is through the State officers. There is no other way in which members can be so deftly and potentially influenced. Governors, auditors, attorneys general, etc., specially if resourceful and masterful men are usually in such possession of information as to the members' ambitions, desires, needs and propensities that they can be enlisted in special causes, through appeal to their own plans for strengthening themselves or forwarding measures that seem to them important.

The most dangerous and powerful lobbyist is not he who goes openly to the State House and talks his ideas freely to members there. It is the man who holds secret conferences with the members or with his agents at dinners in private rooms of Indianapolis or Chicago hotels—Indianapolis Star.

Death of Mrs. O'Keefe.

Anna Maria Wilson was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1831, and died at her home in Plymouth, Indiana, Jan. 17, 1907. She was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, to Timothy O'Keefe, who died January 22, 1899. She with her family came to Marshall county in 1871 and resided here until her death. She was the mother of eight children five of whom survive. They are William and Timothy O'Keefe, Mrs. Kate Sester and Miss Mary O'Keefe of this city, and Mrs. Hahn of Indianapolis. She also leaves several grand children and many friends who had known her as an excellent woman during her long residence near this city. Funeral at the Catholic church Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Services conducted by Rev. Father Tremmel, interment in the Catholic cemetery.

Looks Like Lobby.

Nothing more than oratory and ridicule followed the effort of Mr. Elliott of St. Joseph, to obtain a suspension of rules in the House Wednesday for the immediate passage of his bill, drawn along lines recommended by the Governor, to compel lobbyists to register with the Secretary of State. Opposition from the Republican side as well as the Democratic side surprised Elliott, and he withdrew his motion before a test vote had been taken.

Representatives of "special interests," meantime, sat around the edges and smiled.

The first intimation of opposition to the anti-lobby bill came from the Democratic side.

"I'd like to ask if that bill is introduced by request," said Mr. Cravens, in the most innocent voice possible, when it was introduced.

"It's mine only," declared Mr. Elliott, and the reading clerk read it.

When Mr. Elliott moved the suspension of rules, Mr. Cravens objected on the ground that the measure was too important for such hasty action.

"I regret to hear him say," said Mr. Condo, "that the members of the minority side are not familiar with this bill. It was printed in full in the newspapers a few days ago. The majority is familiar with it."

"Are we dependent upon the newspapers?" demanded Mr. Hoham (Dem.). "For me, I'll never vote upon a measure that I have not read, digested and fully understood. There are no lobbyists here. If there are I have not been so fortunate as to see them. If they show up here they'll be treated as was Cigarette Baker two years ago." The members applauded.

Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of Mitchell, surprised the House and brought cheers from the minority side by saying:

"I heartily endorse the remarks of the gentleman from Jefferson (Cravens.) The House is not ready to suspend the rules for a bill of so little merit so early in the session."

"If there are members here who fear they will be corrupted within the next few days they should remain at home until the danger is over."

Mr. Elliott, of Fayette county, suggested a high board fence and a special guard for weak-kneed members who, he said, might need such a means for their protection.

Mr. Elliott, of St. Joseph county, speaking for his bill, said:

"My idea was to have the bill, which I take it everybody understands, passed before the House became engaged in the heavier and more important duties of the session."

Mr. Scholl, of Camden, moved that the motion to suspend the rules be laid on the table. He withdrew his motion a moment later and Mr. Elliott withdrew his motion for suspension of the rules. The bill was referred to the committee on rights and privileges.

Will Begin Criminal Trials.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 21.—Criminal prosecution of the railroad's officials, as well as damages from the company, was determined here today by relatives of the dead and by survivors of the explosion which demolished a Big Four passenger train and a freight train at Sandford Saturday night.

To the county prosecutor it was represented that the State law governing the handling of explosives was violated by the railroad, and that criminal carelessness was shown in the manner in which the death-dealing shipment was packed.

The prosecutor has promised a rigid investigation and warrants for the offenders if criminality is shown. Coroner Leavitt began an inquest today.

It is now believed that the car contained nitroglycerin, though its complete destruction makes the theory impossible of proof, at least at present.

Two of the injured died today, bringing the total number of known dead up to twenty-eight. It is not certain, however, whether all the passengers have yet been accounted for, and more bodies may still be found. Four more deaths are expected among the injured.

The Senate Was Frightened.

The Senate has had a streak of economy. It has eliminated from the House legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill the provision for increasing the salaries of Vice President, speaker and cabinet members from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year.

If the House had not got frightened when the time came to vote on the proposal to increase the pay of members of Congress by 50 per cent, and if the country had not complained loudly of the proposed increase, the senators would no doubt have assented to the increase of their own salaries, and then they would not have thought of striking out of the bill the further appropriation for increased pay for the cabinet members.

Down on His Associates.

Because his wife, to whom he was married in 1900, persisted in allowing the house to go for a period of eighteen months without being renovated, during which time bed bugs accumulated until the sleep of the plaintiff was one protracted nightmare and about as pleasant as sleeping on a bed of thistles, Thomas Williams filed suit in the circuit court for a divorce.—Bluffton Banner.

A Letter From Texas.

Stratford, Texas, Jan. 19, '07. Editor Tribune:

I promised a number of friends to let them hear from me here and will ask to answer all at once through The Tribune. There was a party of ten from Plymouth with as many more from adjacent counties. We got out of Chicago at 6:30 on the 15th on the third section there being a fourth to follow. The six inch lay of snow remained the same half way across Kansas and in western Kansas I saw what I have heard of so much, the sleet covering telegraph wires so thickly that they broke down. The wires were fully an inch thick—including the ice. The weather was gloomy until we passed Pratt, Kansas when the fog cleared and at Hooker, Oklahoma it was like a fine, clear April day. We arrived at Stratford at 3:30 Thursday and found everything all I had expected including a stiff prairie breeze. I began to feel the softness of the air from the middle of Kansas on and here it is fine. This morning we had our trip cut off by a genuine northwester which lasted nearly two hours but now—an hour afterward—the sun is peeping through and the snow is fast disappearing. We passed through Missouri in the daytime and if the balance is like four-fifths of the little portion I saw, I wouldn't thank my best friend to "show me" further. We drove with the Standard Land Co. about forty people in carriages southwest of the city seven miles, swinging eight miles to the northeast and back, thirty miles of a drive and I saw the prettiest lay of fine, rich prairie that I ever saw, and I have seen some of the best too. They raise all crops raised in the north except corn, but they have substitutes for that, nearly as good, which are much easier raised. I saw one field from which forty bushels and one peck of wheat per acre was raised. A man who is fully qualified for farming feels hampered here on a quarter section. The land company's people have not overdrawn the picture one particle unless there are hidden pitfalls, and if this is the case they are hidden on the open prairie.

The dirt from postholes all looks alike—a chocolate colored, waxy rich loam. We saw men plowing several places, most of the country being the native buffalo grass soil, which can be plowed with our common plows and three horses. The horses are not good and those coming here would do well to bring horses. Much of the farm machinery is the same as ours. Nearly half of our company yesterday were from Indiana and the first thing in the morning a young man from Posey county bought 440 acres one mile south of town for \$20 an acre, which was the finest bargain I saw, but several other sales were made of quarter and half sections for less money and some farther out.

I guess I have taken space enough and will say in closing that the trip is worth the cost and will please the most skeptical. I bought ticket to Amarillo and will come home via Oklahoma City and St. Louis intending, now to reach home about Feb. 10.

F. M. McCrory.

Disease and Death in December.

The monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health for December says: Bronchitis and tonsillitis were the most prevalent diseases. Pneumonia caused 408 deaths as against 347 in the same month last year. Diphtheria existed in epidemic form in 12 localities during the month. It was reported as present in 50 counties and 443 cases were recorded with 67 deaths. The city rate for this disease was 45.6 and the country 15.5 per 100,000. 493 cases of smallpox were reported from 19 counties with on death. Said death occurred in Marion county. Typhoid fever was reported present in 30 counties. There were 439 cases in all with 79 deaths. The city rate for this disease was 34 and the country 35 per 100,000.

Tuberculosis wrought its usual destruction killing 329, 293 being caused by the pulmonary form. The death rate of all cities was 15.7 and of the country 11.6. The six larger cities present the following death rates: Indianapolis 17.9, Evansville 14, Ft. Wayne 15.6, Muncie 17.8, South Bend 14.9, Terre Haute 24.

Dark Day at Pittsburg.

Daylight was not seen in Pittsburg during the thirty-six hours ending Friday evening. Known throughout the country for its "dark days," Jan. 18 is recorded in the history of that city as the darkest day and the only day in which daylight has not been seen for a few hours at least.

The phenomenon is attributed to the warm weather fog and smoke from the mills and manufacturing plants, coupled with absence of wind that would carry off the obstructions to light. Stores, offices, factories and dwellings were illuminated as at night, and but for the time as shown by clocks and timepieces it might well have been theater-going hour at any time during the day.

Pension for Soldier Woman.

The entire Indiana delegation in congress will unite this week to secure the passage of a bill giving Mrs. Elizabeth Finnan of Greensburg, Ind., a pension of \$30 a month.

Mrs. Finnan enjoys the unusual distinction of having served through the war as a soldier. She donned male attire and performed a number of deeds of heroism. She is now confronted by direct poverty. Her case will be the first of its kind ever presented to congress.

Speaks for 50,000 Negroes.

Speaking for the 50,000 negroes which comprise its membership the Grand Council of the National Industrial Association of America adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's action in dismissing the negro soldiers at Brownsville.

ANTI-HANGING BILL KILLED.

Capital Punishment Will be Meted Out to Indiana Murderers.

Representative Condo's bill abolishing capital punishment met its death in the Lower House Monday very soon after it had passed to second reading. It was killed on the motion of Representative Cravens of the minority side.

The bill made it illegal to inflict the death penalty on murderers in Indiana. It was one of the reform measures urged by Governor Hanly in his message to the Legislature. It was said the Governor hoped to save the lives of four condemned men now in prison. The Governor has long opposed capital punishment and Representative Condo, knowing that he had a strong ally in his fight against this system of punishment, had felt that his bill had an excellent show of becoming a law.

The debate for and against the bill was listened to by well-filled galleries. The bill was before the House on the report of the Committee on Criminal Code, recommending its passage. The report of the committee was made last week and action on the report was postponed until Monday afternoon.

Representative Condo led the debate in favor of his measure. The friends of the bill and those against it made frequent references to the Scriptures in support of their arguments.

"I contend," said Mr. Condo, "that there is no distinction between the execution of a murderer by the State and the execution of an individual citizen by another."

The speaker depicted the horrors of prison life. "Death," he said, "is a release from punishment." He held that people do not fear death as they used to fear it. The increasing number of suicides, he asserted, would support this contention. "We are living a death sentence every moment of our lives," he continued. "Is it punishment to you and me to be under that sentence? No, because we know that it is bound to come. I maintain that there is absolutely no punishment in the death sentence. It does not blot out crime; it does not restore the victim."

The speaker declared that to inflict the death penalty is to mock Christianity. He said the State, in the execution of a murderer, transgresses the law of the Scripture which says that no man knows when his life is to be taken. He recited the biblical story of Cain and Abel, recalling that the Lord did not say to Cain, "You shall die," but instead banished him from society. The speaker alluded to the scriptural passage, "Whoso sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

"They do not comply with that passage in Indiana," said Condo. "Why? because when you execute a man you do not shed one drop of blood. His neck is broken. Then this passage is violated when you convict a man of manslaughter and send him to prison."

"If capital punishment was prescribed in the Old Testament," asserted the speaker, "it was abolished in the New."

Representative Fruehnticht of Allen county spoke against the bill. He declared that capital punishment is a menace to those who would commit murder and serves as a restraint. Representative Brown of the minority spoke in support of the committee's report. He said he favored the bill. Representative Garard of the minority took the other side.

Mr. Carmichael of Delaware county, said that while it is a fearful thing to take human life the man who goes out and deliberately commits murder forfeits his right to live. Mr. Carmichael is a minister and his remarks were given close attention and he was frequently applauded.

The bill then passed to second reading, but survived only a few minutes. It was killed on the motion of Representative Cravens that the measure be indefinitely postponed, the vote being 48 to 30.

More Work for the Republican Council.

When public sentiment is once aroused it is wonderful how quickly the evils of a community can be corrected, as for instance, the slot machine craze, since that has been disposed of to the satisfaction of the majority of the citizens of Plymouth, we would like to call the attention of the Republican council to an evil much more injurious than the slot machine, which is being overlooked by the mayor and marshal. You will remember that soon after election the order for Sunday closing of saloons went into effect and was strictly obeyed, with but a very few exceptions as it was only intended for a purpose it lasted for only a short time. It has now reached a point where the violators feel so secure from interference that the stairways and hallways are lined with men and boys going and coming where beer and whisky is openly sold in violation of the law. A firm stand by the Republican council assisted by the law abiding citizens will compel the mayor and marshal to do their duty.

The Corn Show.

Prizes aggregating \$500 and ribbons were awarded at the Purdue University corn show at Lafayette Friday. There was a great rush to get into the corn school but the doors were not opened until all the ribbons had been tied on the winning corn, and then fully 1,000 persons thronged through the exhibit hall of the corn school. The judge, A. H. Winters of Winona, Ill., awarded the premiums.

The state was divided into five sections. In section one, which included Marshall county, the awards were as follows: Yellow corn: First, Grant Hayden, Lowell; second, W. D. Littlejohn, Kentland; third, P. E. Hudson, Lima; fourth, Moses Sigo, Remington. White corn: First, S. V. Gordon, Rochester. Mixed corn: First, P. E. Hudson, Lima; second, G. Graverson, Bremen.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has handed the cigarette fiend a stiff blow in the form of an official circular recently issued. It announces that any employee found smoking cigarettes will be promptly discharged. They have ascertained to their satisfaction that a cigarette fiend cannot, or does not, perform his duties in as satisfactory a manner as does the other fellow.

Cigarette Fiends Discharged.

While in the woods at the rear of Mrs. Nancy Kime's residence, 129 North Sixth Street, Miss Minnie Gephart, was attacked by a large snake. She screamed for help, but before assistance arrived the snake had escaped. How the reptile got in the woods is a mystery. It lashed Miss Gephart several times and she was badly frightened.—Goshen Democrat.

Attacked by a Snake.

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An Income Tax for New York.

The state of New York has revised or materially changed its system of taxation more frequently perhaps, than any other state in the union.

It has created a number of commissions, first and last, to investigate the subject profoundly and discover, if possible, a thoroughly scientific system. One of these commissions was headed by the late David A. Wells, who made an elaborate report which was more scientific than the legislature could grapple with, and it was almost entirely ignored.

The state now has a tax commission which was appointed by Governor Higgins last year and is supposed to have been working out the scientific problem more. It met last Saturday to complete its report, which has been foreshadowed in one respect. It will recommend a progressive income tax. The counsel for the commission has already prepared a bill for such a tax the passage of which it is believed the commission will recommend.

It has been given out that the bill provides for laying a tax on all incomes exceeding \$500 per annum. The tax proposed on every income up to and including \$10,000 is 1 per cent on the excess over \$500, 2 per cent on the excess over \$10,000 up to \$25,000, 5 per cent on the excess over \$25,000 up to \$50,000 up to \$100,000, 15 per cent on the excess over \$100,000 up to \$200,000 and 20 per cent on all in excess of \$200,000.

Persons whose incomes exceed the exempt \$500 are required to file statements of the amount and sources of their incomes—wages, salaries, fees, commissions and from all sorts of securities and investments. The total is subject to reduction to the amount falling due within the year on the taxpayers' indebtedness, if any.

A uniform income tax is about the fairest of taxes that can be devised or would be if the incomes of all could be ascertained with certainty. Yet, though this is beyond reasonable dispute, it has always been found difficult, at least in this country, to get correct returns from taxpayers or fair assessments in default of returns.

Bankrupt Isn't a Bankrupt.

Joseph Leeson, of Garrett, was adjudged a bankrupt in 1904. His lawyers neglected to have him discharged as a bankrupt within a year from the time he went into bankruptcy, as the law prescribes and now some of his creditors are suing him for the full amount of their claims and will get them.

The peculiar part of it all is that Leeson's attorneys who had him declared a bankrupt are now bringing the suits to make him pay his old claims in full. For Leeson's neglect to apply to be discharged as a bankrupt the whole bankrupt proceedings are rendered null and void. It is said that there are dozens of men in Northern Indiana who have gone through bankrupt proceedings and settled with their creditors for a few cents on the dollar and neglected to petition for discharge as bankrupts and thus voided the entire proceedings. The Garrett case is expected to put some of the creditors of other bankrupts now being called upon to settle in full in other towns of this section of the state.

A Blue Pencil Needed.

Basing the figures on the number of persons enrolled in the Indiana institution for the deaf and dumb, and the demand made upon the legislature by its management, it is estimated that if a very large per cent of the people of the state were thus afflicted, the entire state of Indiana would have to be knocked down at sheriff's sale in order to raise the money to erect school buildings and dormitories. It would, if the same equipment were required to provide for the education of a normal child that is asked in behalf of the deaf and dumb, necessitate an investment of two and a half billion dollars. It would seem that the authorities of the Indiana institution for the deaf and dumb might hold some profitable sessions with their architect's drawings and a large blue pencil.—Marion Chronicle.

Arrogance Rebuked.

Some of the Indianapolis papers already begun their self-imposed task of telling the members of the Indiana General assembly what they should do and what leave undue. The unselfish devotion of some of the publications is beautiful to behold. They appear to imagine that they are the self-appointed guardians of the 150 members of the legislature, and act accordingly. It is possible there may be some members in that body who hold to the idea that the General Assembly is fully capable of managing its own business, without so much of this gratuitous advice from the local press. If they fail, then will be ample time for the newspapers to take upon themselves the burden of directing the course of the legislature upon all matters relating to the general welfare of our people.—Lafayette Leader.

Too Poor to Take Paper.

We heard on the streets the other day of a man who claimed he was too poor to take his home paper, but all the same he read a notice in one of the city papers telling how to keep a horse from slobbering and sent \$1.50 for the receipt. When the \$1.50 worth of information came it said: "Learn your horse how to spit."

The man who pretends he is too poor to take his home paper is usually the same individual who is continually getting goldbricked.

Indications of Oil and Gas.

Don't get scared, but it is a fact that in boring for the new well at the Kamm & Schellinger Brewing Co., in the search for pure water, the drill has recently encountered a body of clay which gives forth unmistakable evidence of crude petroleum. The company is after pure water, to be used in brewing their famous beer, and for manufacturing artificial ice, but if they should strike the oil or gas gusher, they would not be very badly disappointed—nor the citizens, either.

One Honest Man.

He lives at Warsaw and has just paid every cent of a \$20,000 indebtedness notwithstanding the fact that he was discharged as a bankrupt ten years ago. After his failure he became interested in Christian Science which quickened his conscience. This is about as substantial a testimonial as science has received, remarks an exchange. Everybody should be interested in seeing a growth of the teaching among business men.

New York Tenement Houses.

The tenement inspectors in New York City have found over 325,000 occupied rooms which have neither light nor ventilation.

Good for Chicago.

The death penalty for criminal attacks on women and children is demanded by the city council, it is stated. A resolution recommending that the legislature pass such an act was carried by a vote of 42 to 15. The council's state legislation committee presented the resolution as the result of agitation to that effect started by Alderman Daniel Herlihy after the murder of Mrs. Beatie Hollister by Richard Ivens. Life imprisonment also is asked for attempted attacks.

Advertise "Loud" Shirts.

A Melbourne shopkeeper displayed in his window some exceedingly gaudy tennis shirts. Underneath was a placard bearing the one word, "Listen!"

The Salton Sea.

What to do about the Salton Sea is a problem which Congress must decide in the next few weeks or never. President Roosevelt has sent in an emergency message describing the situation and telling a remarkable story of a struggle between man and nature now holding the upper hand.

The Imperial Valley of San Diego County, California, also known as the Salton Sink, lies below sea level and also about 200 feet below the level of the Colorado river which flows along its eastern side. The valley is protected by low hills which extend as far as the Mexican border, but there need of the valley, and a few years ago a private company undertook to supply it by leading the water of the river around the southern end of the hills and through Mexico back into California. The company rejected in huge profits, which its official pocket instead of using for permanent irrigation works. With what the president calls "criminal negligence," no controlling works were erected at the river where the cut was made, and when the floods came the river tore through its soft banks and began to flow into the Salton Sink. To save its tracks the Southern Pacific Railroad Company spent \$2,000,000 and patched up the bank, finishing the work Nov. 4 last. A month later came a rise in the river, which tore the levees out again. With the spring floods such a breach will be made that enormous expenditures will be necessary to save the valley from being turned into an inland lake, if, indeed, there will be any hope of saving it.

The president urges that the rights of the private improvement company be acquired on reasonable terms, that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for work in building permanent levees, and that funds be provided for an irrigation scheme on a huge scale. He estimates that 700,000 acres of land "as fertile as the Nile Valley" can be reclaimed, and he illustrates the importance of the work by pointing out that the entire producing area of southern California is only about 250,000 acres. The land will support he thinks, from 350,000 to 500,000 people, and the land values alone, under proper protection, should be worth from \$35,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

Women County Superintendent.

In many states women are chosen county superintendents of schools. Thirteen of the best counties in Illinois have women superintendents and we may have several in Indiana after next June.

In accordance with an opinion handed down by Attorney General Miller on inquiry of State Superintendent Fassett A. Cotton a woman is eligible to the office of County Superintendent. The opinion is based on the following found in section 6031, Burns' statutes of 1901: "Any woman, married or single of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or specific school laws of the state."

"My opinion is that the county superintendent falls within the purview of the last cited section," says the attorney general. "While the State constitution in section 154 requires that no person shall be elected or appointed as county officer who shall not be an elector of the county, yet I do not construe the term 'county superintendent' as being included in county officers."

Lobbyists Out of Nebraska.

The Nebraska legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine, for any corporation to employ a professional lobbyist, and restricting all companies and individuals to arguments before committees. To this end any person frequenting the capitol, without apparent occupation, may be arrested, questioned and ejected from the building, and if they return may be confined in jail until the session closes. This is understood to be preliminary to a variety of radical reform laws which have been introduced for a 2-cent passenger rate, direct primary elections, rate regulation, anti-passes, etc.

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Don't get scared, but it is a fact that in boring for the new well at the Kamm & Schellinger Brewing Co., in the search for pure water, the drill has recently encountered a body of clay which gives forth unmistakable evidence of crude petroleum. The company is after pure water, to be used in brewing their famous beer, and for manufacturing artificial ice, but if they should strike the oil or gas gusher, they would not be very badly disappointed—nor the citizens, either.

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Forest Giants Once Here.

Negotiations for the sale of the 400 acre Elder tract of timber near Barbours lake, one of the few large bodies of woodland left in Northern Indiana, has recalled to the minds of older citizens the former wealth of walnut and poplar near Pier